

Fall 1975

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Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

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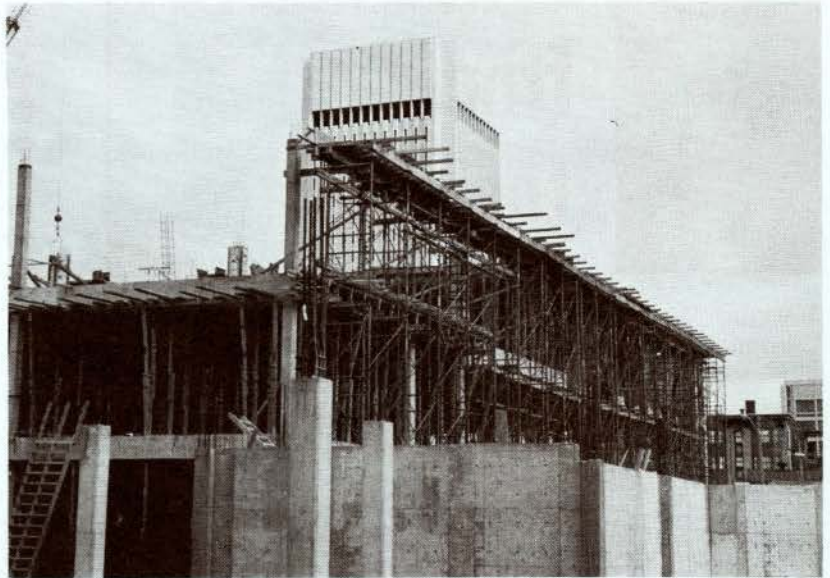


CLEVELAND - MARSHALL LAW NOTES

FALL 1975

VOLUME 3

NUMBER 1



Construction of the Law College's new home is on schedule. CSU's University Tower is in the background.

New Law College On Schedule

CSU broke ground for the new College of Law Building at East 18th Street and Euclid Avenue last July 16. Construction is now underway and university officials said the new building will be open in time for the 1977 entering class.

Up to 1,200 law students will be accommodated in the brick structure, an L-shaped, tri-level building designed by Van Auken, Bridges, Pimm, Poggianti, Inc. and Ireland and Associates. The Cleveland-Marshall Law College, with 1,150 students, is now the largest law school in the State.

The building alone will cost \$5.6 million. The total projected budget, including site, utilities, furnishing and demolition, is \$7.5 million.

University architect Eugene Maxwell said the new law school "is one of the finest professional deals I have seen put together yet." He said the best features of several schools in the country were used as models in designing the new school, citing McGill Law School in Toronto and Washington University Law School in St. Louis as examples.

87% Pass Bar

Of the 207 Cleveland-Marshall graduates who took the Ohio State Bar Examination last July, 179 passed, for a passing percentage of 86.5 percent. Ninety-one percent of the Cleveland-Marshall graduates taking the exam for the first time passed. Of those taking the exam statewide, 1,118 (91 percent) were successful.

"We are striving to give the facilities a sense of focus or unity of space," Maxwell said. The atrium in the new school is the answer to this sense of focus, according to Maxwell, and he compared it to the focal point of a painting. As a central open area with seating and indoor trees, the atrium will be surrounded by classrooms on the first floor. The new school will also feature a moot court with seating for 400, a large skylight and one-way reflective glass outside to help control seasonal temperatures.

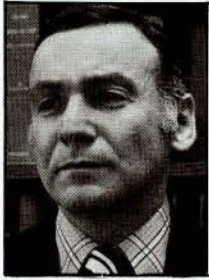
Since the Cleveland-Marshall Law School's Ontario Street building was taken for the Justice Center three years ago, the College has been housed in temporary quarters on the CSU campus.

Entering Class Reflects Community Support

Over 2,200 applications were received for positions in the College of Law's 1975 entering class, but only 390 men and women survived the selection process and began classes this fall. The 390 new students bring the College's total enrollment to 1,150, almost evenly divided between the day and evening programs, and reinforces the College of Law's position as the largest law school in Ohio.

Sixty-five percent of the entering class are Cuyahoga County residents and another 11 percent come from the six surrounding counties, reflecting the College's continuing commitment of service to the greater Cleveland community. Eight percent more are from elsewhere in

(continued on page three)



from the dean

The following is excerpted from a speech delivered by Dean Cohen to the College's 1975 entering class on September 27, 1975.

Of the June 1975 graduating class, we were told, in commencement exercises held around the country, that it had witnessed the passing of the "Pizazz Age" and the emergence of the "Age of the Classic Plugger", that it studied hard and battled for grades, only to find there were few jobs as a reward. In June 1975 the impression was conveyed that beneath the veneer of ritual there appeared to be a malaise and a tinge of regret that the June 1975 class somehow just missed out on the activist excitement and innocent idealism of the nineteen-sixties. It was summed up in the following statement by a graduating senior: "We sense an emptiness in our age. The issues have changed; the moral and ideological debates are missing." In short, "our attention has shifted from the shortage of GOOD in the world to the shortage of GOODS."

I would like to think that now that you are in law school, your attention has shifted back to the shortage of GOOD in the world. I would like to think that you come to our school with "great energy, normal rebelliousness, the freedom from hindering habit, the zeal for establishing truth and what is so important, your OWN NAME."

Competing values struggling for mastery are involved in every dispute in the legal system. For example, a punch in the jaw represents one set of values, the law another. I agree with the late Professor Alexander M. Bickel that law is more than just another opinion — it is the "value of values". In other words, law is the principal institution by which a society can assert its values. Having said this, I would advise law students to focus on the values hidden by the facts in dispute. Answering the question of who prevails is not really so important as determining what values prevailed.

As a teacher of a first-year course at the College these past eight years, I have believed that part of my responsibility was to minimize some of the myths first-year students might have about legal education. For example, many students have some vague notion that legal education produces lawyers, but they aren't sure as to how it is done. Within legal education, we aren't so sure either. This uncertainty within the field of legal education stems from a few considerations. First, it is well known that a new graduate may not be in practice in a sense

that practitioners understand that term. He may become a corporate executive, a legislator, a journalist, a government official, an urban specialist, an educator — even the moving force behind the throne. Those who are evening students hope that a law degree will move them one notch up the organization where they currently work or into another white collar position. A second observation concerns the number of professional functions performed by law graduates. They may become law directors, corporate lawyers, legal aid attorneys, judges and single practitioners. The skills and responsibilities required for each of these positions are extraordinarily diverse. As a third point, there is the young law graduate who enters the practice, and his senior associates conclude that he seems not only untrained, but also often uninterested in what the novice lawyer considers the mundane aspects of lawyering. And last, we have the fledgling lawyer who is perceived by many in the community (except other lawyers) to have a competence in any area of the law.

* * * * *

I realize that the "how to" approach of legal education as a vocational education has an electrical effect on many students. The hypothesis which supports this theory of legal education is that the student is learning to practice law. A course of study based on the rules of the game leads to trivialities. It touches and infects the school, its faculty and student body. To make a case for including that type of education within a university setting is indeed difficult.

To the extent that a law college abandons an inquiry into the enduring essentials, the profession must degenerate into a trade. As I have mentioned earlier, the law graduate is called upon to play many roles as a lawyer. Because of the different skills and attitudes which those particular professional functions demand, the tricks to be learned are without limit. The practice of the profession is changing from day to day. It is impossible for the practicing lawyer to keep up with them, not to mention the full-time professor, removed to some extent from that world. I maintain what can be learned at a law college are the general principles, the fundamental propositions, the theory of the discipline.

In closing, I hope that the entering students will continually dramatize the importance of learning in the grand and traditional style as the central mission of the law school. I hope that we will be reminded of those areas of the educational experience in need of reform, with the caveat that learning is self-activating.

Having said all of this, I am reminded of the statement made by Justice Holmes, "If you believe in great things, you make other people believe in them." I believe in great things for our law college.

Hyman Cohen
Dean



from the alumni

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION

The time of year is here when we reflect on our accomplishments of prior years and then look ahead to the next year with a resolution to improve ourselves for the good of our family and community.

In our society we have many families, and one of our most important families, to which we owe a great deal of responsibility, is our law school, for the great and wondrous benefits it has bestowed on all of us.

Our law school was there when we needed all the help we could obtain. Your law school is still there; however, now it needs your help.

The new College of Law is now rising on the northeast corner of East 18th and Euclid Avenue. It invites you to come, look and admire your new home, and then make this one of your New Year's resolutions:

"This year I will actively participate in assisting my law school in becoming the finest law school possible by making my beliefs, as to what constitutes the best legal education available, known to my fellow alumni by serving on one of the alumni committees."

Continuing Education Committee, Chairperson Joyce E. Barrett, 696-1545; Membership Committee, Chairperson, Marilyn Zack, 694-2817; Annual Meeting and Open House Committee, Chairperson Leo E. Rossman, 621-9355; Finance Committee, Chairperson Thomas W. Gray, 696-2886; Autumn Reception Committee, Chairperson Lawrence Rich, 861-1500; Annual Luncheon and Recognition Committee, Nominating Committee, and Library Fund Raising Committee, Chairperson John T. Connick, 781-5100.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

John T. Connick, President
Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association



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Dean of the College of Law: Hyman Cohen
Law Notes Editor: Michael S. Evans

Presidential Candidate Speaks at College

Former U.S. Senator Fred Harris of Oklahoma spoke before an overflow audience last October 9 in the College of Law's student lounge. Harris was the first speaker to appear in connection with the 1975-76 Student Bar Association Lecture Series.

One of a growing field of Democratic presidential candidates, Harris called for the defeat of President Ford "on the issue of utility and gasoline prices alone". He attacked the Ford administration's connivance with oil companies in deregulating prices of oil which, he said, will cost American consumers tens of millions of dollars.

A self-declared populist, Harris said the new campaign financing code "is the most important piece of legislation in my lifetime." Under the new code, no individual may contribute over \$1,000 to any candidate in a presidential primary campaign and candidates receive matching funds for contributions from the federal treasury. Harris said this will effectively end the influence of special interest groups which are not concerned with the welfare of the majority of Americans.

In conclusion, Harris called for the break-up of multi-national corporations through the use of anti-trust laws and for an end to government subsidy of big business.

Entering Class (continued from page one)

Ohio and the remaining 16 percent are from out of state, helping to contribute breadth and diversity to the College's academic programs.

The entering class represents a wide range of backgrounds and experiences. They come from 17 states and two foreign countries, and they have attended over 100 different undergraduate colleges and universities. Thirty-six students have already earned at least one graduate degree beyond the baccalaureate.

Thirty-four percent, 132 students, of the entering class are women, bringing the number of women in the total student body to 315, representing a record 27 percent.

The average LSAT score for this year's entering class was 596 and the average undergraduate grade score was 3.17 on a 4.0 scale. Most of the new students were admitted primarily on the basis of LSAT scores and undergraduate averages, but about 16 percent of this year's class was admitted through the College's Legal Career Opportunities Program largely because of attributes and achievements not usually considered in the traditional law admissions process.

Members of the 1975 entering class were welcomed by CSU President Walter B. Waetjen, Dean Hyman Cohen and Student Bar Association President John Lawson at a general orientation meeting held September 27.

Seven Join College's Law Faculty



Harold Babbitt



Joan Baker

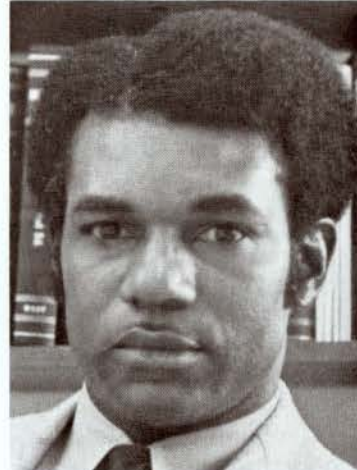
Seven attorneys have joined the faculty of the College of Law for the 1975-76 school year bringing the number of total full-time faculty members to 38.

Harold W. Babbitt, 34, joins the CSU law faculty following an eight year association with the Cleveland firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey where he dealt primarily with the problems of state and local government, advising governmental bodies on environmental, educational and financial problems. In 1972, Mr. Babbitt served as General Counsel to the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency at the time of the formation of the Agency. He earned the B.A. degree at the University of Iowa in 1963, was a Woodrow Wilson Fellow in Political Science at Columbia University in 1964 and received the LL.B. degree from Yale Law School in 1967. Mr. Babbitt is teaching Contracts and Torts at CSU.

Joan E. Baker received the B.A. degree from Reed College in 1953, the J.D. degree from George Washington University in 1967 and the LL.M. degree from Yale Law School in 1968. Her law teaching career includes one year as a Graduate Fellow at Yale Law School, one year as an Assistant Professor at the University of Akron College of Law, one year as a Visiting Assistant Professor at the University of Pittsburgh Law School and four years as Associate Professor at the University of Colorado Law School. Ms. Baker is teaching Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law and Federal Jurisdiction at CSU.

Ulysses S. Crockett, Jr., 37, comes to CSU from the faculty of the St. Louis University Law School, where he served for two years as Assistant Professor. Mr. Crockett earned the A.B. degree at the University of California at Berkeley in 1968 and the J.D. degree at the Boalt Hall School of Law in 1971. He received the LL.M. degree in 1973 from the Columbia University School of Law, where he was named a Theodore Dwight Fellow and J.S.D. Candidate. Mr. Crockett has worked in the Tax Department of the Bank of America World Headquarters and the First National City Bank World Headquarters. He is teaching Antitrust Law, Contracts and Federal Taxation at CSU.

Peter D. Garlock, 36, received the B.A. degree in 1960, the LL.B. degree in 1966 and the Ph.D. degree in International Relations and History in 1972, all from Yale University. He also received the "Certificat d'etudes" from the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris,



Ulysses Crockett



Peter Garlock

France in 1962. Mr. Garlock acted as legal officer in the Ministry of Finance for the Government of Kenya in 1967 and as Assistant Director of the ABA's Institute of Judicial Administration Juvenile Justice Standards Project in 1974. Since 1974, he has served as Research Associate in Law for the Carnegie Council on Children. At CSU, Mr. Garlock is teaching Criminal Law, Juvenile Law, Legal History and Torts.

John L. Hanks, 36, earned the B.S. and J.D. degrees from Rutgers University, where he graduated second in his class and acted as Research Editor for the *Rutgers Law Review*. In 1972, he received the M.A. degree in economics and the LL.M. degree from Columbia



John Hanks

University. Mr. Hanks served two years as Director of Admissions and one year as Assistant Professor at Rutgers Law School and spent one year as Visiting Assistant Professor at the Indiana University School of Law in Bloomington. He is teaching Contracts, Corporate Finance and Environmental Law at CSU.

Jeffrey H. Olson, 25, graduated *cum laude* from the College of Law last March, 1975. He received the B.A. degree from Wittenberg University in 1972. While at the College of Law, Mr. Olson served as Chairman of Moot Court and was a member of the Moot Court Executive Committee and Board of Governors. He was also a member of the first place team in the 1974 Niagara International Moot Court Competition. Mr. Olson is joining the CSU faculty as Instructor in Law and is teaching Legal Research.

Jerry A. Terrill, 32, received the A.B. degree from Western Reserve University in 1965, and the LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1968 and the LL.M. in taxation from New York University Law School in 1971. He practiced for five years as an associate with the New York firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Irvine and worked as Assistant Counsel for Talley Industries, Inc. in Mesa, Arizona, for two years. Mr. Terrill is teaching Business Associations, Contracts and Securities Regulations.



Jeffrey Olson

Jerry Terrill

Two local attorneys are joining Cleveland-Marshall's adjunct faculty for the first time this year. Glenn E. Billington, a 1970 graduate of the College of Law, is teaching a course in Poverty Law. Mr. Billington has worked with the Cleveland Legal Aid Society since 1967 and has served as Civil Director there since 1973.

Susan P. Stauffer, a 1970 graduate of Case Western Reserve Law School, is teaching a course in Family Law. Ms. Stauffer has worked with the Cleveland Legal Aid Society since 1968 and is presently the Attorney in Charge of its Domestic Relations Unit.

Two professors in the College have received new appointments. Professor Gale M. Messerman is now serving as Assistant Dean for Student Affairs and Professor Earl M. Curry as Assistant Dean for Administration. Professor Carroll H. Sierk is continuing in his position as Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs.

Clark Addresses CSU Students

"The times lend themselves to a rare opportunity for you to make a difference," former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark told approximately 250 Cleveland-Marshall students and faculty members November 25 in the student lounge. Clark, speaking on "The Law: An Effective Instrument for Social Change", was the second speaker in this year's Lecture Series sponsored by the Student Bar Association.

Clark asked those present to seek an expansion of recognized inalienable legal rights including substantive rights such as the right to receive proper health care, employment and education. "The law has to be a servant of humanity," he said. "It is our creation and should be used for our good."

"Look at the rights of groups we're now fighting for — homosexuals, prisoners, teachers, children," Clark said in citing areas where lawyers can work for change.

Six million mentally retarded Americans are an example of the huge populations among us who have no rights, Clark said, and went on to criticize governmental indifference toward the retarded. "Ninety-five percent of them are educable or trainable and, even more hurting, is the fact that mental retardation is 90 percent preventable," he said.

Two major causes of babies being born mentally retarded, rubella and malnutrition, could be eliminated if the government ensured proper health care facilities and services including a nutritional care program, Clark said by way of explanation.

One change that has already taken place in this area came about by a suit in a Baltimore, Maryland court which resulted in an order requiring the state to appropriate an additional \$6 million to fund programs aiding the mentally retarded, Clark said.

"When I was a student the idea of prisoner's rights was self-contradictory," Clark said in citing another example of a change that law has brought about. Great advancements have been accomplished in the area of prisoner's rights, he said, but added that there is still much that lawyers can do.

"Change is the fundamental fact of our time," he concluded. "We will control it or it will control us."

GAVEL AVAILABLE

Subscriptions for *The Gavel*, the College of Law's student newspaper, are now available. Interested alumni and friends may receive the bi-weekly publication for the rest of the 1975-76 school year by forwarding their mailing address and \$5.00 per subscription (to cover production and mailing costs) to: *The Gavel*, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, 2300 Chester Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.



ALUMNI HAPPENINGS

Max Efros, '15, died this summer. A former president of the Zionist District of Cleveland and the Talmud Torah, Mr. Efros was also a member of the Cleveland Bar Association for more than 60 years and was known for helping blacks own their own homes.



Garber

Suggs I. Garber, '21, will be honored by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America on January 6, 1976. He will be cited for his dedication and service to the community in advancing the religious and cultural traditions of Conservative Judaism and for his leadership in furthering the programs and progress of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Clyde T. Foster, '22, died this summer at age 82. Joining Standard Oil of Ohio in 1929, Mr. Foster became president of Sohio in 1949 and chairman of the board in 1956. He retired as chairman in 1960, but remained associated with the company as a director and consultant.

Judge Joseph H. Silbert, '23, was honored for his contributions to Masonry, the legal profession and the community by University Heights Masonic Lodge No. 738, of which he was a founder.

Helen Slough, '29, received the Award for Distinguished Service in Law at the International Women's Year Convocation.

Kenneth J. Sims, '30, died this summer at age 73. Mr. Sims was elected 12 times to the Euclid mayor's office and was hailed as an administrator of unusual caliber. He was Dean of Cuyahoga County mayors when he retired in 1970.

Referee Charles Murphy, '31, of the Cleveland Municipal Court is retiring after 48 years with the Court.

Franklin A. Polk, '39, was recently recognized by John Carroll University as its Number One Alumnus. Mr. Polk was the class president in 1935 and served as the alumni president in 1955.



Ketchem

Vern A. Ketchem, '48, has been named executive vice president of Kelvinator International Corporation, a subsidiary of White Consolidated Industries, Inc.

Judge Lillian Burke, '51, was elected vice president of the Greater Cleveland Judge's Association for the 1975-76 term.

Joseph C. Coakley, '51, a 1948 graduate of John Carroll University, is the newly elected chairman of the University's Board of Trustees, the first alumnus to hold that position.



Abele

Robert A. Abele, '53, a 20-year employee of General Electric, has been promoted to Appalachian Sales District Manager for GE's Miniature Lamp Products Department in Philadelphia.

LCOP Admits Fifty-Seven

Fifty-seven students were admitted to the College of Law for the 1975-76 school year through the Legal Careers Opportunities Program (LCOP). The Program was initiated at the College five years ago in an attempt to better serve the Cleveland community by providing access to legal education for minority students and students disadvantaged educationally because of racial, economic or other factors.

A program of this type is necessary, as Dean Hyman Cohen recently said, because "traditional admissions criteria are unreliable predictors."

Professor Robert Willey, Chairman of the Admissions Committee, agreed saying "The basic premise behind the Program is that we don't trust the LSAT. We know it contains a cultural bias."

The majority of students in the law school are still admitted primarily on the basis of their LSAT scores and undergraduate grade points but any applicant may ask that he be considered for admission through LCOP. LCOP applicants are required to submit much more detailed applications, including an explanation about why the traditional numerical criteria may be inaccurate predictors of their success in law school. Some LCOP applicants are then selected for an interview by the Admissions Committee at the College.

"We try to key in on motivation because the highly motivated students are the ones that do well in school," Willey said of the interviewing process. "Some applicants can point to pretty objective evidence to illustrate their motivation," he added. Work experience, job goals and community and political involvement were cited by Willey as examples of such objective evidence.

In effect, the Program has worked to admit primarily minority applicants. One hundred seventy-eight people have been admitted to Cleveland-Marshall through the LCOP since its inception in 1971. Of those, 145 were black, 19 were white, 10 were of Spanish descent and four were Oriental; 116 were male and 62 were female.

Irwin N. Perr, '61, was elected vice president of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. Dr. Perr is also speaker-elect of the American Psychiatric Association.

Walter Martin, '64, served as toastmaster at the 80th anniversary celebration of the alliance of Poles of America.

Carole Turoff, '70, and her husband, Jack Turoff, were invited as guest speakers for the Black Culture and History Group at Chillicothe Prison.

Roy L. De Barbieri, '72, announced the opening of his law office for the general practice of law in New Haven, Connecticut.

Gerald J. Patronite, '73, and **Elliot P. Geller, '73,** have been appointed director and executive administrative assistant, respectively, of the Ohio Lottery.

Jerald J. Chlipala, '74, was presented with a plaque honoring him as the 200,000th member of the ABA at the Association's annual meeting in Montreal.

James G. Robinson, '74, is now associated with the firm of Baden, Jones, Scheper & Crehan of Hamilton, Ohio, and is in charge of the firm's branch office in Oxford, Ohio. In addition to his general practice, Mr. Robinson is a Referee for the Butler County Common Pleas Court, Juvenile Division and an instructor at the School of Business at Miami University, of Ohio.

What is LCOP?

ASSISTANT DEAN EARL M. CURRY, JR.

Every lawyer tends to think of his law school as being special and unique whether it is or not. Cleveland-Marshall, however, is truly unique in at least one aspect. I am referring to the school's Legal Career Opportunities Program (LCOP). To my knowledge we are the first and perhaps only law school in the country with a program of the scope and size of our program. The basic premise behind this program is that grades and/or test scores alone do not always paint an accurate picture of an individual's probable success as a law student. This has been particularly true of minority groups.

At the same time that law schools were being forced to deny admission to large numbers of applicants because the demand for legal education far exceeded the existing facilities to supply it, many schools were beginning to make an effort to expand the enrollment of members of minority groups. This effort to expand the number of minority law students was brought about by many considerations, not the least of which was the disproportionately small number of lawyers from minority groups. In 1970, for example, only a little more than 1% of all the lawyers in the United States were black. Thus, the LCOP Program helps to fulfill the law school's obligation to educate members of racial minorities for the legal profession. This was one reason for the development of the program.

For a number of reasons minority applicants generally have not done as well on standardized tests, such as the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), as white students have. Whether one subscribes to the view that there is a built-in bias in the standardized test, in that it is designed for persons with white middle-class experience or the view that minority students generally have had access to poorer educational opportunities at all levels of their education and are therefore not as well academically prepared as their white counterparts, is not of real importance. Whatever the reason, it has resulted in generally poorer performance by minority applicants in that on the average they test lower than their white counterparts. Given the reality of these facts, if any law school today relied solely upon numerical indicators for admission, all too few minority applicants would be given the opportunity to attend law school.

Prior to the present popularity of law schools, this school, as did most other schools, operated by-and-large with an open admissions policy. That is, so long as the applicant met the bare minimal requirements, he was given the opportunity to "try out" since there were generally more spaces available than there were applicants. This meant, at this school at least, that those persons who at least met the minimal requirements, including those few minority applicants who did apply,

were given a chance to prove they could do law school work without much regard to quantitative data. Today, because of the great demand for legal education, this system of "natural selection" is no longer feasible. Law schools simply do not have the physical facilities or faculty to allow the thousands of applicants to "try out" each year. Some sort of selection process must be used to sort out those persons who are "most likely" to succeed as law students.

Applicants can generally be placed in three categories on the basis of these grades and test scores. First, there are those who score so high that they are automatically admitted because of the high probability of their success. Secondly, there are those who score so low that they are almost automatically rejected because of the probability of their failure. The third and largest group, however, is the group in the middle — those who are qualified, but because the size of the class must be limited, only a small number of them can be admitted. This is the group mentioned above that, in less demanding times, were given the opportunity to "try out" for law school. It is this group that the majority of our students fall, including our LCOP students.

The question then becomes: of all the persons who are qualified, how does one select the persons to fill the limited number of spaces available? For the majority of applicants, numerical indicators are used out of necessity. The LSAT was originally developed for the purpose of selecting out those who were not qualified to do law school work, rather than how it is used today, i.e. to select the most qualified. Nevertheless, this test score along with the applicant's writing ability score and college grade point average are used primarily because there is no other readily available data with which the applicants then can be evaluated, by an overworked and understaffed admissions committee. Whatever skills or abilities these quantitative factors are able to predict is somewhat questionable. Since law schools primarily teach analytical and research skills, perhaps the quantitative factors are a reasonably successful predictor of these skills. However, there are other factors which may also play a large role in a given student's successful performance. Motivation and diligence, for example, may be as important, or more so, as the quantitative factors of test scores and grades.

It was because these quantitative predictors, when considered with the intangible factors necessary for success, were felt not to be sufficient by themselves to be the sole basis for admission to law school that the Legal Career Opportunities Program was developed.

How successful is the program? It is still too soon to evaluate at present. But Cleveland-Marshall has attempted to make a legal education available to deserving students who otherwise would not be admitted on the basis of straight quantitative data alone, as well as fulfill our social obligation to educate minority lawyers. We have attempted, at least in part, to inject some human factors into the admissions process. In this writer's thinking, it is a step in the right direction.



CLEVELAND-MARSHALL
LAW NOTES

What's
Happening?

C-M Law Notes wants to keep current on what's happening to Cleveland-Marshall alumni and friends. We'd like to know so we can tell others about your special accomplishments, promotions, new positions or associations, community activities, public offices, retirements, honors, etc. Please send news about yourself or others to the above address, or telephone 687-2540. Be sure to include name, address, telephone number and year of your C-M law degree. Photos can be returned.



FACULTY HAPPENINGS

Professor Charles Auerbach will be teaching courses in *Evidence and Professional Responsibility* at the San Fernando Valley College of Law from January 5 to March 8.

Professor Donald J. Weidner has written the lead article, entitled *"Realty Shelter Partnerships in a Nutshell"*, for the latest issue of the *Indiana Law Review*. His article entitled *"Yearend Sales of Losses in Real Estate Partnerships"* has been reprinted in the July 1975 *Monthly Digest of Tax Articles*.

Professor J. Patrick Browne's article entitled *"Contra 'Carroll': A Commentary on Carroll v. Lucas and the Use of Rule 36 Admissions in Summary Judgement Proceedings"* was published in 2 *Ohio Northern Law Review* 704 (1975). Also, his article *"The Demise of the Declaratory Judgment Action as a Device For Testing the Insurer's Duty to Defend: A Postscript"*, which originally appeared in 24 *Cleveland State Law Rev.* 18 (1975), was the subject of a detailed discussion in the June, 1975 issue of *For the Defense* and was reprinted in full in 10 *International Society of Barristers Quarterly* 313 (1975).

Professor Gordon S. Friedman addressed the emergency room staff of Huron Road Hospital on Ohio's new drug bill, HB 300. He has also recently participated in a panel discussion of the new bill sponsored by Head Help, part of the Geauga County Free Clinic.

Professor Richard B. Kuhns acted as consultant for a grand jury study project undertaken by the Case Western Reserve University Law School this past summer.

Lecturer Barbara H. Mitchell led a workshop dealing with *"Career Opportunities in the Legal and Paralegal Fields"* at

Baldwin-Wallace College last September. She was also a panelist in a Workshop on *"Achieving Equal Employment Opportunity for Women"* held in conjunction with the Greater Cleveland Congress International Women's Year. Last November, Ms. Mitchell addressed the Cleveland Chapter of Business and Professional Women on *"Employment Rights of Women"*.

Professor Jane M. Picker delivered the keynote speech at a YWCA Seminar on *"The Changing Legal Status of Women"* in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and addressed the Interhemispheric Conference for Women Lawyers on *"Population, Law and the Status of Women"*. She has also addressed the American Law Institute-ABA Committee on Continuing Professional Education, Conference on Tort Trends, on *"Civil Rights Litigation"*; the American Society of Women Accountants on *"Equal Rights Cases - Are We Winning?"*; and the Recreation League of Cleveland on *"Sex Discrimination in Cleveland"*. In July she served as a delegate to the 36th Annual Conference of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of the U.S. and in November she attended the NAACP Legal Defense Fund Annual Conference. An interview with Ms. Picker appears in issue No. 104 of the *"Supervisor's EEO Review"*. She is also one of 14 members elected to the Swarthmore College Alumni Council and to the Judicial Candidate Committee of the Citizen's League of Greater Cleveland.

Professor Alan Miles Ruben has been selected chairman of the Section of Law and Education of the American Association of Law Schools. He is the first University faculty member to hold the post. This summer, he addressed the annual meeting of the American Association of University Professors on *"Faculty Contracts - Faculty Rights and University Obligations"*. The Bureau of National Affairs and Commerce Clearing House have published his recent labor arbitration opinions. Professor Ruben is the host of *"Campus Comment"*, a weekly program of commentary on higher education, carried by WCLV-FM at 6:55 p.m. Saturdays.

Professor William Louis Tabac is the moderator of a weekly public service radio program, *"You and the Law"*. The show, aired at 11:00 p.m. Sunday evenings on WHK, features panel discussions about topics of current legal interest among faculty, students and alumni of the College of Law. Professor Gordon Friedman, along with Professor Tabac, is the co-producer.